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THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

ANOTHER GREAT AND INTERESTING DAY.

Some of the Things Said and Done—A Sad Drowning Accident by Which Three Lives Were Lost—Hon. T. J. Jarvis and Other Distinguished Speakers—Notes and Personalities.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, JUNE 26.

The teachers had another interesting session to-day. The business which occupied the first part of the session was the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Before proceeding with this business however, time was given the Classical Association for the election of officers and the follow-up were elected for the ensuing year: Prof. E. Alexander, Vice-President; Prof. Hobbs, Blair and Denson; Secretary, Prof. J. E. Kelley.

Election of Assembly Officers.

After this business had been finished the annual election of officers for the assembly was proceeded with.

Prof. Simmons nominated Prof. W. L. Potter for president for the ensuing year. Prof. E. E. Britton nominated Prof. Chas. D. Melver, and this nomination was seconded by E. McK. Goodwin, Prof. D. L. Ellis and Dr. Geo. T. Winston. Dr. Winston stated that while it was very obvious that either of the gentlemen nominated would fill the office with ability and dignity and would be exceedingly acceptable to the assembly, yet one purpose of the assembly during the coming year was to present to the State Legislature the great needs of a State training school, and he thought that Prof. Melver would exert a great influence in favor of that institution before the legislature.

Prof. Simmons withdrew the nomination of Prof. W. L. Potter, and Prof. Melver was elected President of the assembly by acclamation.

Prof. Hugh Morison was elected First Vice-President by acclamation.

The next business was the election of Secretary and Treasurer. Prof. Winston arose and said that there was a young member of the assembly who was struggling to make a start in life, and whom he wished to encourage.

He thought the assembly was disposed to recognize and encourage him, and therefore he nominated Maj. Eugene G. Hamrell for Secretary and Treasurer. This nomination was received with very vigorous applause, and Mr. Hamrell was elected by a most unanimous acclamation.

Just before this election, Prof. Joyner, of Goldsboro, arose and said he wanted to know whether or not Mr. Hamrell really saw the Queen while on the teachers' European tour. Mr. Hamrell was rather non-committal in this matter, but in response to the question he modestly admitted that he and Prof. Winston, and they only, had seen the Queen. Somebody asked what was meant in common parlance by "seeing the elephant." This was explained and then there was a sort of mumbling wondering and speculation, which plainly intimated that some people had an idea that these gentlemen had gotten the Queen and the elephant "mixed" while on their European travels.

Prof. Hill, of the A. and M. College, incidentally remarked that Maj. Hamrell had been seen kneeling to a beautiful queen last night. Mr. Hamrell did not deny this insinuation.

President Smith, of the assembly, appointed a committee of three to report seven vice-presidents for the body for the ensuing year. The members of the committee are Messrs. E. G. Hamrell, G. T. Winston and M. C. S. Noble.

The Special Work of the Day.

To-day was "Public School Day"—"The Training School"—"County Institutes."

The subject was made one of general discussion and was led by Maj. S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Maj. Finger's special subject was "The Public School Problem." He said:

One hundred years ago the Constitution of the United States was framed. It remains now substantially the same as first made. It founded a nation which was to be governed by comparatively new principles—a trial nation—a nation whose sovereignty resided in the people and whose religion was free and had no connection whatever with the civil government. As a nation we have given the best example in the history of the world of a government of the people for the people, and of a government of perfect religious freedom.

Not only have we illustrated political and religious liberty, but our national prosperity has been unparalleled and the inventive genius of our people has surpassed that of any other nation.

According to the statistics of 1887 we had 147,790 miles of railroads in the United States, while Great Britain has only about 19,000 miles, and France 20,000. We have built nearly more than seven times as many miles of railroad as Great Britain or France, and more than all Europe combined, and almost as many miles as all the balance of the world. Forty-five per cent. of all the railroads in the world will be found in the United States.

We are the happiest, most prosperous and most inventive nation in the world. Is it not opportune to inquire why this is so? Is it not well that we emphasize the principles that underlie the wonderful success of our government? Is it not incumbent upon us who are teachers to emphasize in our intercourse with the rising generation, the teachings of the founders of this great Republic? They had felt the heel of the tyrant and had experienced religious persecution.

Let us listen to some words of wisdom from the fathers of our government. President Washington, who was not only a great warrior, but a greater statesman than this generation is disposed to accord him, said in his first message to Congress: "Nor am I less persuaded that you will agree with me that there is nothing that can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge in every country is the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of government rest upon the wisdom of the community as it is, it is proportionally essential."

And in his last message he said: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, instruction for the general diffusion of knowledge."

President Jefferson, after he had retired from the Presidency, said to Gov. Tyler of Virginia: "I have indeed at heart two great measures without which no Republic can maintain itself in strength. 1. That of general education, to enable every man to judge for himself what will ensure or endanger his freedom."

In our State constitution of 1776 we find the following, which though often quoted cannot be too often referred to: Constitution 1776.

"That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

This did not mean that the higher education alone should be promoted at public expense, but also that there should be, as far as the financial ability of the people would allow, a general system of public schools for all the youth of the State.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable condition of our people, owing to the devastations of war and other causes, the university was provided for, scantily it is true, by act of Assembly in 1795 and, except a few years just after the late war, it has been in successful operation all the time since that date. From it have gone forth men who have adorned almost every station in the gift of the American people, from the Presidency down. Its influence has gone down among the people, and it has been a power in training them for good citizenship, in the school room, in the pulpit, at the bar, and on the hustings. The people of the State and of the United States, owe much to our university—more than they are wont to believe. May it grow more and more in their appreciation, as I believe it will, until it shall be supported liberally and ungrudgingly.

Governor Alexander says in his message on November 19th, 1806:

"On the subject of education little can be said which has not already been said by my predecessors. But I will take the liberty to observe that in a government constituted as ours, where the people are everything, where they are the fountain of all power, it becomes infinitely important that they be sufficiently enlightened, to realize their interests, and to comprehend the best means of advancing them."

The importance of education for all the people was pressed in the messages of Governors Branch, Holmes, Burton, Irrell, O'Connor, Stokes, Swain, Sprague and Dudley, under whose administration the public schools were put into operation in 1840.

Governor Holmes, on this subject, in 1829, said: "I fear, gentlemen, if those venerable fathers were to rise from their tombs they would reproach us with supineness and neglect, and would not listen to the plea of want of power."

And Governor Burton, in 1825: "Whilst public education is unestablished, and its kindly influences are not generally felt, it is more than useless to address the great body of the people on the subject of principles."

After the establishment of the system, Governors Morehead, Graham, Mann, Reid, and the others all down to the present, lent their aid in upholding and improving the schools. Governor Mann said: "Popular education is the sheet-anchor and basis of republican liberty."

While a system of public schools was long delayed, the delay was due to a want of means, and not to want of appreciation of general education. Our large, expensive, of territory and sparse population, and the scarcity of money, made the public school problem a much more difficult one in the early history of the State than now.

Were these great men wrong, whose burning words I have quoted.

Public education was not considered a charity to the poor; it ought not to be so considered now.

The National idea, as well as that of the State, as shown by these quotations, was education not as a charity—not for the benefit of the poor—not for the benefit of individuals specially, but as a means of perpetuating the liberties of the people, which had been secured by the expenditure of so much treasure and by bloody war. And further, education was to be secured not alone by private effort—not alone for the few who might be called to be leaders in church and state, but it was to be carried forward at the expense of the government, state and national, and for all the people.

The public schools are not soup-houses for the poor, but they are institutions upon which depend the protection of the property of all the people and the liberties of all the people. Would that we could get rid of the charity idea in public education.

Whether or not we can all see alike on this question, one thing to my mind is very clear, and that is that the public schools for blacks and whites are here to stay. Public schools are a part of modern civilization and they cannot be successfully resisted. This is especially so in all republics. For as there is but one sensible thing to do: Go forward and make the public schools what they ought to be.

It is not worth while to argue whether or not universal education can be secured without the aid of the State. History clearly demonstrates that it cannot. The large majority of the people are now, always have been and always will be poor, and so unable to provide suitable education for their children. Neither private enterprise, nor the church, nor both combined can furnish the facilities to bring education to the humble homes of the poor. If you dissent from this statement, then I assert that if they can do it they will not do it.

The State is to deal chiefly with secular education. I say chiefly because the

line between religious and secular education cannot be drawn with precision. Secular education must include moral and to some extent religious training, but not sectarian teaching.

The Constitution of the State says: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and to the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," and the school law enjoins upon all public school teachers to encourage morality and industry. From these provisions, which are not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of separation of church and state, it follows that all public school teachers must go so far as to teach at least the principles of morality and religion which all people who believe in a Supreme Being agree upon.

Let all these things be done, and let all teachers exemplify in their lives the great principles of morality and Christianity, and then will our people be safe in person and property—then will our civil and religious liberties be perpetuated—then will it be well with the republic.

Maj. Finger concluded his lecture by giving an object lesson on the blackboard showing some interesting figures, but while interesting they were rather reproachful to North Carolina. The average amount of money per capita spent in the U. S. for public education is \$2.05. The average in the Northern States is \$3.01 per capita. The average in the Southern States is 89¢ per capita and the average in North Carolina is only 20¢ per capita.

The lowest of any State save one. He protested against this showing and pleaded that efforts be made for a marked improvement in this matter. He said that while this showing was very poor, he believed that North Carolina did more with a dollar in the matter of education than any other State.

Prof. C. D. Melver.

Prof. C. D. Melver followed Maj. Finger in an interesting talk, taking up "County Institutes" and the "Training Schools." With reference to institutes he said that they were not for teachers only, but for the people. Teachers were necessary but education could make no marked progress unless the people became interested. He was tired of seeing such a condition as he found now in many places in the State. He said that man nowadays employed a teacher, put him in charge of a school house, sent their children there to school, without ever seeing the teacher, or knowing who or what he was, or without noticing or apparently caring how their children got along. Didn't you know that a man wouldn't treat his hogs that way? If a man hires a swineherd to feed his hogs off in the woods somewhere don't you know that man would occasionally go over there to see how his hogs are getting along. And yet in the matter of education people let their children go on without knowledge, investigation or care of what they were doing.

Now you were shown awhile ago that North Carolina only pays forty cents per capita for public education. Whose fault is this? Is it the people's fault? No. It's our fault I tell you. The condition reminds me of a certain joke. A little fellow once peeped into the parlor where his sister was sitting with her beau. Just as soon as he peeped he rushed off to his mother yelling that a man was in the parlor choking his sister to death. "And what is your sister doing?" asked the mother. "Why, she just keeps on crying," said the boy. "Then what's the matter with her, my friends. We just keep on letting the people pay only forty cents per capita, and we don't say a word. We must make them stop paying forty cents and make them pay more."

Prof. Melver also spoke of the need of a training school for girls. He went on to recite the unequal advantages of males and females in the matter of securing an education. He said a boy could get a full education for about one fifth of the amount of money it costs to give it to him, while a girl had to pay every cent of the cost of the education she got. He illustrated this by saying that when he was at the State University, there were about two hundred young men there. It cost about \$25,000 to run the University one year, and of this amount the STATE PAID \$20,000, leaving only \$5,000 for all those two hundred boys to pay. If you'll take a female school of the same number of pupils, costing the same amount per annum, you'll find that the girls are compelled to pay every cent of the expenses. He cited the fact that the church of God was endowing colleges everywhere for boys and men, making education cheaper and cheaper for them. He gave the instances of Wake Forest, Trinity and other institutions which had large and generous endowments, but there was little or no movement to make education cheaper for women. This is why he wanted and insisted that the State of North Carolina should take some great and decided step towards the establishment of a training school for women where they, too, might secure an education on the most favorable terms; and he announced that he would appear before the assembly to-morrow and ask that a committee be appointed to memorialize the legislature on this matter.

Prof. Melver's talk was decidedly one of the most earnest, eloquent and practical so far given before the assembly.

Dr. J. M. L. Curry.

Dr. J. M. L. Curry was called on the stand and said he did not think that North Carolina had ever appropriated a single dollar for the higher education of women; and that was a much greater shame than the fact that North Carolina only gave forty cents per capita for public education. This was a matter too broad to be talked of and properly considered in so short a time as he had to speak to-day, but it inspires a suggestion that the University, Wake Forest, Trinity and Davidson colleges ought to open their doors to the girls and women of the State and give them the same educational advantages and privileges that men have in North Carolina. He thought the Baptists in this State—that denomination toward which he had such a partial leaning—were doing an unwise thing in raising an endowment of \$100,000 for a female college instead

of taking that money and enlarging Wake Forest college and admitting the girls to that institution. He spoke with felicity about the recent action of the State University in endowing a chair of history. Then he went on in a general educational talk which literally thrilled the large assembly of teachers present. They hung with breathless interest on his words. He said and proved that the calling of the teacher was the noblest one that humanity followed, and he told the teachers that they did not know, nor could they expect to know how much good they were doing in and for the world.

Among other things Dr. Curry said he would not have missed a visit to the teachers' assembly for any consideration; and he talked like he thought it was one of the greatest organizations in this country, and it really is.

To-night Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis addressed a large assembly in assembly hall. He talked chiefly about public schools. Everybody in North Carolina knows what a champion of education he is and would naturally expect to hear something very strong from him when announced to speak on this subject. But to-night he was unusually strong and eloquent, and it seems a pity that everybody in the State could not have heard him.

Three Men Drowned.

The only sad accident which has happened in this vicinity since the meeting of the Teachers' Assembly occurred to-day. Two boatmen, Ephraim Fulcher and a younger man named Ward, started up Bogue Sound to Swansboro, a distance of twenty-six miles. Prof. L. W. Hargett heard they were going, and engaged passage with them. He was an assistant teacher in the Pollockville Academy, and had been here attending the Teachers' Assembly. The party started from here yesterday afternoon. This morning some fishermen came in, bringing the dead bodies of Fulcher and Ward. The fishermen reported that they were out on the sound looking for fish, about five miles from Morehead, when they found the fated party started from here was also two bodies. The skiff in which the ill-fated bottom upwards.

There was a very severe storm up the sound yesterday and the fishermen suppose the skiff was caught in the squall and upset.

The finding of the bodies of the boatmen of course created the greatest anxiety as to the fate of young Mr. Hargett. His friends at first hoped that he had been able to save himself by swimming or drifting to the shore, but their best hopes have been shattered. A short while ago a party which has been out hunting around the vicinity in which the dead boatmen were found, came in bringing the dead body of Mr. Hargett. An inquest was held over the remains to-night, and the body was sent to New Bern by special train.

Notes.

A handsome crayon portrait of President Louis Henry Smith was hung in the assembly hall to-day.

The handsome revenue cutter, Colfax, steamed into the harbor yesterday and many of the teachers went out to visit and see the beautiful vessel to-day.

I have noticed among the new additions to the general exhibit in the assembly building, a handsome frame of printing—being samples of work done by the printing house of Edwards & Broughton, of Raleigh. The work is splendid and is typical of the excellence of this great North Carolina printing establishment.

Prof. Graham, superintendent of the Charlotte Public Schools, is one of the many people who are pleased and delighted at the exhibit made by the college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He is so taken with the specimens of work that he has made application for one of the pupils of the college to go to Charlotte next year and take charge of the mechanical department which is to be established in the public schools there.

New Arrivals.

The following are some of the new comers I have seen to-day: Miss Emma Henderson of New Bern; Mrs. Frank Hall, Miss Lillian McCoy, Miss Mattie Speight, Mrs. Shade Wood, LeGrange; J. G. Hill, G. L. Samrell, G. H. Herring; C. Oetenger, Kingston; R. W. Clay, Bait; C. Dismway, J. J. Dismway, Misses Nau and Lola Roberts, Miss Mamie Meadows, New Bern; H. W. Webb, Hillsboro; J. W. Kincaid, Hillsboro; Jno. F. Edmundson, Goldsboro; Geo. Skeath, N. Y.; A. D. Jones, W. A. Lineham, C. B. Denson, Rev. Bennet Sanders, Dr. A. W. Knox, Raleigh; W. B. Fort, Goldsboro; Jas. A. Bryan, New Bern; W. G. Wilson, Wilson's Mills; W. A. Markham, J. W. Markham, Durham; C. W. Howard, Kingston; W. L. Liddell, Charlotte; Miss Mary Anderson, Clinton; Miss Dillon, La Grange; T. J. Maxwell, Columbus, Miss; Mrs. L. Harvey and daughter, Kingston, and Gen. W. F. Roberts, of Gates county.

H. W. AYER.

A Correction.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

PITTSBORO, N. C., June 26.—In publishing the vote of the counties in the Sunday issue of your paper you made a mistake as to the vote of Chatham county. Chatham cast twenty-five hundred and forty six votes, instead of twenty five hundred and sixteen votes, as published in your paper. By reference to the last House Journal, page 1032, you will see I am correct—and the records here both in the Clerk and Register's office show the same thing.

Please correct the mistake and oblige the Chatham voters.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. E. McLEAN.

Mr. Allen and the Wayne County Delegation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATE CHRONICLE:—It is, I understand, reported in Wake that the Wayne county Democratic Convention instructed its delegates to vote for Mr. Allen for Judge of this District. I desire to say such report is untrue. The friends of Mr. Allen did not ask for any instruction for him, and none was given.

F. A. DANIELS.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WYOMING WANTS ADMISSION AS A STATE.

The National Election Law—The House Still Debating the National Election Bill.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—(Senate.) The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Ball in the Senate directing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare a table showing the number of bills introduced by each Senator and the number of them passed, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Edmunds laid on the table.

House bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was then taken up and speeches in opposition to it were made by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Reagan, and for it by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada.

In the course of Mr. Reagan's remarks, he referred to his opposition to woman suffrage and being interrupted by Mr. Blair, he said he knew the Senator from New Hampshire favored long haired men and short haired women.

At 3:30 the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The regular order being demanded, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, began the debate upon the national election bill. He said that he did not think a more grave and serious subject had ever come before the House. It demanded serious and deliberate treatment. He had no personalities or reflections to make, but desired to treat the question dispassionately. The bill proposed to extend existing laws regarding the election of members so that they would be effective throughout the United States whenever the people wanted them, so extended.

He proceeded to scratch the plan of the bill in outline. No local machinery was disturbed, he said, ballots were to be cast as at present and no secret ballot system was to be interfered with where it now prevailed.

As to the Northern States, it was apparent that many people believed that great frauds were there committed. If the belief that such a thing as a fair election in the South was unknown, then it was high time the United States should put a stop to the evil, if it had to exercise every power the constitution put into its hands.

Mr. Lodge presented a number of statistics to show the inefficiency of representation in the South. He said that in forty-one election districts in the South, the members were elected by an average of less than 15,000 votes. He compared Mississippi and New Jersey, where the population in 1880 were equal in number. The total vote in Mississippi was 117,000; in New Jersey 245,000. In 1888 the total vote in Mississippi had dwindled to 115,000, while in New Jersey it had swollen to 308,000.

As to the South it was largely a question of race.

The negro problem was one of the gravest before the American people. It was one in which all were concerned and were responsible, whether living in the North or the South.

The wrong of slavery was to be expiated by the North which condoned it, as well as by the South, which upheld it.

The first step toward a solution of the race problem was to take it out of national politics. The national government extends to every citizen the equal rights which the constitution guaranteed.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, made an argument to prove the bill unconstitutional, reading from legislative declarations by New York, Ohio, and New Jersey, against Congressional usurpation of the right to conduct elections. The bill, he said, was sectional because it provided that some portions of the United States should be under the supervision of two to five supervisors according to the respective size of congressional and judicial districts.

He ridiculed the Republican cry of "a free ballot and fair count" and said that it was useless to talk about a free ballot in Kansas when the State had been so grossly murdered that the 147,000 Democrats there had never been represented in the House.

In conclusion, Mr. Hemphill said: "We know we must either rule this country (the South) or leave it. Now, for myself, before the people of the United States, and before God, in all reverence, I swear we will not leave it. [Applause.] It is the home of our fathers. There their bones lie buried; they bought it with their blood, when Concord and Lexington were the battle fields of this country."

I do not hesitate to say the colored man has as many rights as I have, but he can't have his rights and more too, and this law is intended to put him again in control of the Southern States; intended to awaken that race prejudice which is fast dying out; intended to bring about again that constant irritation and clash between the two colors in the South, which will retard its growth and which will be destructive of the very principles of human government.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, saw the bill was only an enlargement of a law upon the statute books since 1871. It was the conviction that every man's ballot counted one at the polls that made this a government of the people. He thought there was no question of the power of Congress to enact this law, or of the necessity of using that power. The number was increasing of those who believed that Mr. Cleveland was counted in six years ago. He believed the black vote was suppressed in the South and it was the expressed intention of the men who controlled that section that the suppression should continue.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, said that of his own knowledge he knew the statement to be untrue.

Mr. Rowell replied that only in that house could the almost universal absence from the polls of the black men in many Southern States be accounted for.

Mr. Peele, of Arkansas, and Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, both declared that there was no charge of fraud in their

districts. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, and Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, speaking for their States, denied Mr. Rowell's charge. Mr. Crisp asked Mr. Rowell to account for the silence of forty per cent of the vote of Maine and Massachusetts. Mr. Rowell replied that it was not in a presidential year.

Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Rowell had a dispute over the circumstance of the former's election during which, Mr. McBae, of Arkansas, admitted that armed men rode about the polling places in that State in Powell Clayton's time but said there had been better times since.

Mr. Lehlbach, of New York, opposed the bill on the ground that, while frauds occurred in many districts it would be wiser to let the people of the several States regulate their own elections. He thought the law, if enacted, should be uniformly applicable and not dependent upon the petition of any number of citizens.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Under it, he said, the supervisors were to determine the qualifications of voters—a right reserved to the States. He said Congress should take charge of elections absolutely, or leave them entirely to the States. The only way to correct fraud was by enlightened public sentiment, which would frown it down.

The House, at 3:25, adjourned.

RACE TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Whites are Fired on from Ambush and Eight Wounded.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, June 26.—A special to the Sun from Columbia, S. C., says there is trouble between the races near Bamberg, Barnwell county. On Saturday some negroes went fishing in a boat owned by a white man, after they had been ordered not to use it. When the negroes returned they were set upon by the whites and beaten. In the fight a white man was severely injured. On Tuesday night Robert Kearse and a number of friends went to the house of the negro who appeared to be the leader of the party. The negroes were in ambush near the house, and fired on the whites, wounding eight of them, none dangerously, however. The negroes then fled. It is feared there will be more trouble over the matter.

Killed His Friend—A Woman in the Case.

(By United Press.)

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 26.—Claude McDaniel, prosecuting attorney of the Canadian district, Cheokee Nation, shot and killed James Stubblefield, an intimate friend yesterday. McDaniel and his wife quarrelled, and the woman went to Stubblefield's house. McDaniel followed and urged her to return home. Stubblefield tried to act as a peacemaker, when McDaniel threatened to shoot him. "Shoot if you want to," said Stubblefield, and McDaniel fired twice. He then mounted a horse and rode away. Both men were among the most prominent in the Cherokee Nation, and were wealthy and educated.

Labor Men and Farmers in Convention

(By United Press.)

LINCOLN, Neb., June 26.—The union labor convention met in this city yesterday with about three hundred delegates in attendance. The convention was called to nominate a state ticket and a motion was made to proceed with the nominations, but it failed to carry. This means that the Union Labor party, the Knights of Labor, the Alliance and other kinds of labor organizations will unite in a people's independent convention to be called later. A call for such a convention has been in circulation for some time and has received, it is said, the signatures of 10,000 labor men and farmers.

Kentucky Feud—Harvey Turner Shot and Killed.

(By United Press.)

MIDDLEBURG, Ky., June 26.—Harvey Turner, leader of one faction in the Turner-Sawyer feud which has raged for years in eastern Kentucky, was killed Sunday night by John Raines, a boy of 17. Turner was shot down as he entered a country grocery store on Yellow Creek. The first shot missed him, but as he turned with his rifle cocked two bullets from a Winchester pierced his body. The trouble that led to the killing is supposed to be the murder of Raines' brother three years ago, Harvey Turner being accused of waylaying and killing him.

The International American Bank Bill Perfected.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the International American Bank has been completed by the House committee on Banking and currency. The bill is amended in such a manner as to perfect its legal features and to make it conform to the national banking law.

Striking Carpenters Return to Work—Loss of the Strikers, \$30,000.

(By United Press.)

DENVER, Col., June 26.—After an idleness of eight weeks the striking carpenters and wood workers returned to work yesterday morning on the terms of the mill men. The strikers lost over \$30,000 and were driven to a settlement by destitution.

Hungarian Art Pottery.

Just received a nice collection of CHOICE PIECES. These were recently imported.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.